THE WEEKLY UNION, a very large paper for countr-gratistics, will be published every Saturday morning, at the foil prime. For one copy 23 per annum; three copies for \$6; its prime is not copies for \$15; twenty copies, send to one address speed for \$5; ton copies for \$15; twenty copies, send to one address the copies of \$5.

TRAVELLERS' DIRECTORY.

MROM WASHINGTON DIRECT TO ALL PARTS

ween Piedmont and Wheeling, take the 3.30, with the Frederick train, take the 3.30, p. m.,

FOR BALTIMORE AND THE EAST

SOUTHWESTERN ROUTE via ORANGE AND ALEXANDRI.
RAHLROAD.

OTICE TO TRAVELLERS NEW ARRANGE-MENT WITH GREATLY IMPROVED SCHEDULE.—FROM WASH-N DIRECT TO ALL PARTS OF THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST, TOUAGE STEAMERS AND RICHMOND AND POTOMAG RAIL LINE—Two fast duly lines from Washington for the South ultwest. Boats leave their bertias, fast of 6th street, at 64;

connect at Richmond with the Danville, Southside, Virginia,

FOR THE SOUTHWEST TO Bristol, Runtaville, Knoxville, Grand Jane

anouga, Knoxville, Anough Montgomer, Anough Montgomer, And New Orleans.

for through tickets and further information of the route, inquire at a southern ticket office, No. 372 Pennsylvania avenue, one door of the was liotel, or on board the boats, foot of 6th street.

GEO. E. MATTINLY, GEO. E. MATTINLY, Ticket Agent.

NEW YORK ADVERTISEMENTS.

. Herring & Co.'s Patent Champion Safes. HE subscribers, grateful for past favors, and will be had to constructing safes for private famili her furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry.

S. C. HERRING & Co., Nos. 135, 137, and 139 Water street, t Ko. 251 Broadway, corner 35, 137, and 139 Water street, and adway, corner Murray st., New York. F. COYLE & CO., Agents Washington, D. C. B. W. KNOWLES, Agent Richmond, Virginia.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN, & CO.,

CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STREETS, NEW YORK, SSUE circular notes and credits for travellers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also, mercan-credits, for use in Europe, China, &c.

HE GREAT WONDER OF THE NINETEENTH Contary, Professor WOOD'S Hair Restorative letter to ways the St. Louis (Mc.) Democrat: Below we publish a letter to Wood, of this city, from a goutleman in Maine, which speaks glow-ly of the superior merits of his hair tonic. Such ovidence must ret us effect when coming from a reliable source. If certificates guarantees of truth, the Doctor needs no encomiums nor useless

Barn, (Me.,) Jan. 20, 1856.

Or. O. J. Wood & Co.: Gentlemen: Having my attention called a meetias since to the highly beneficial effects of your hair restoratives induced to make application of it upon my own hair, that become quite gray, probably one-third white; my whiskers of the name character. Some three months since I procured a of your Hair Restorative, and used it. I soon found it was it, what I had wished. I need it about twice a week. I have since a real another bottle, of which I have used some. I can now certify world that the gray or white hair has totally disappeared, both y head and face, and my hair has resumed its matural color, and we more soft and glescy than it has been before for twenty-dive in an now sixty years old; my good wife, at the age of fifty-has used it with the same effect. Barn, (Me.,) Jan. 20, 1856.

sized is with years old; my good wise, at the age of fluy-we notice I deem due to you for your valuable discovery. I of that whoever will rightly use, as per directions, will not asion to contradict my statements. I am a citizen of this resident here for the last fifteen years, and am known to cry one here and adjoining towns. Any use you may make we, with my name attacked, is at your service, as I wish to the beauties of nature in others as well as myself. I am, truly, yours. A. C. RAYMOND, Baltimour, Jan. 23, 1858.

"WOOD'S HAIR RESIDRATIVE. 2005. Bear sir. Having had the misfortune to lose the best up hair, from the effects of the yellow fever in New Orleans was induced to make a trial of your preparation, and found or as the very thing needed. My hair is now thick ans words can express my obligations to you in giving the a treasure. FINLEY JOHNSON. d such a treasure.

FINLEY SURFACE
deragned, J. K. Bragg, is a minister in regular standing
or of the Orthodox Church at Becoknick, Massachusette
attenua of great influence and universally beloved.

WM. DYEE.

Ваоокиппо, Jan. 12, 1858. 3: Dear sir: Having made trial of your Hair Restorative pleasance to say that its effect has been excellent in amation, dandraff, and a constant tendency to itch! I have been troubled from childhood; and hair also air, which was becoming gray, to its original color, other article with anything like the same pleasure.

Yours, truty, J. K. BRAGG. rative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: large, m nail; the small holds half a pint, and remise for one do, the medium holds at least twenty per cost, more an the small, retails for two dollars a bottle; the large forty per ceut, more in proportion, and retails for \$3

WOOD & CO., Propositions, 312 Brandway, New York, (in the New York Wire Railing Establishment.) and 114 Market street sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

The Washington Anion.

"LIBERTY, THE UNION, AND THE CONSTITUTION."

VOL. XIV. NO. 165. WASHINGTON CITY, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1858.

Office Superintendent of the Public Printing, Wassisson, Oct. 4, 1858.

DROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING THE PAPER

CLASS 4.

CLASS 5.

CLASS 7

9. 100 reams colored medium, (assorted colors.)

Class 7.

No. 1. 5,000 reams writing paper, 19 by 26 inches, to weigh twenty-cipit pounds per ream.

2. 1,500 reams writing paper, 19 by 26 inches, to weigh twenty-three pounds per ream.

3. 3,100 reams writing paper, 18 by 25 inches, to weigh twenty-three pounds per ream.

4. 100 reams writing paper, 18 by 22 inches, to weigh twenty-three pounds per ream.

5. 340 reams writing paper, 18 by 18 inches, to weigh twenty-three pounds per ream.

6. 400 reams writing paper, 18 by 18 inches, to weigh twenty-two pounds per ream.

6. 400 reams writing paper, 12 by 18 inches, to weigh twenty-two pounds per ream.

All the papers designated in classes 6 and 7 must contain 450 perfect sheats to the ream and no "outside" quires; they are to be made of the best materials, free from adulteration, and disabled in the best manner. The papers in class 6 are to be white or blue, of the regular standard sizes of the respective kinds, and of such weights as may be required by this office; those in class 7 are to be white, and of the sizes and weights specified in the schedule.

The right is reserved of ordering a greater or less quantity of each and every kind contracted for in all the classes, to be furnished at size, the same and in such quantities as the public service may require.

Each chas will be considered separately, and be subject to a separate contract; but bidders may offer for one or more of the classes in the same proposal.

No proposals will be considered unless accompanied by the guaranty that the bidder or bidders, if his or their proposals will be furnished at this office, and ness will be the furnished at surficient of the furnished at this office, and ness will be the furnished at this office, and ness will be the furnished at interesting the furnished at this office, and ness will be taken into considered sure tios to furtish the articles proposed. Blank forms for proposals will we furnished at this office, and ness will be taken into considered at such the furnis

inspection, count, weight, and measurement of the Superintendent, and be in still respects satisfactory.

Samples of all the paper required may be seen at this office, or will be sent to persons applying for them.

The proposals will be opened in the manner required by law "on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in December" next, (7th.) and the contract will be awarded to the lowest bidder.

Proposals will be addressed to "GRO. W. BOWMAN, Superintendent of the Public Printing, Capitol of the United States," and endorsed "Proposals for supplying paper."

RICH SCHEMES FOR NOVEMBER, 1858.

\$37,500 I—Lottery for the Benefit of the STATE OF DELAWARI Class 247, for 1858. To be drawn at WHAMINGTON, DEL., on Saturday, NOVEMBER 6, 1858. 75 number Lettery .- 13 Drawn Ballots.

836,000!—Lottery for the Benefit of the STATE OF DELAWARE, 100 253, for 1358. To be drawn at WILMINGTON, DEL., on Saturday,

78 No. Lottery-14 Drawn Ballots ### AND LOCKETY — 14 PARAM PARAMENTS.

STEELING DE SCHAMENT.

STEELING DE SC 26 half do 26 quarter do

\$35,000 !—Lottery for the Benefit of the STATE OF DELAWARE, lass 259, for 1888. To be drawn at WILMINGTON, Del., on Satur-ay, NOVEMBER 20, 1858. 75 No. Lottery.—13 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets \$10—halves \$5—quarters \$2 50. tes of packages of 25 whole tickets..... do 25 half do do 25 quarter do \$50,000 !-Lottery for the Benofit of the STATE OF DELAWARE lass S, for 1858. To be drawn at WILMINGTON, DEL., on Satury, NOVEMBER 27, 1858.

78 No. Lottery-14 Drawn Ballots. | MACKIPICEST SCHEME | MACKIPICEST | MACKIPI

EXTENSION OF THE "NEW BOOK STORE."

EXTENSION OF THE "NEW BOOK STORE."

PRANKLIN PHILP respectfully informs his friends and the public that extensive alterations and improvements in the construction of the store are now completed. In addition to a large and recently-selected stook of first-class stationery, American and European books, he has established a line art gallery, (at the rear of the store, where will be found the latest novelties in art, and all the conveniences of a public reading room, the leading European journals be ing regularly received.

F. Philp having correspondents in most of the European cities is prepared to execute foreign orders on most advantageous terms, and from long experience in England and America, feels confident in the satisfactory execution of all orders intrusted to his care.

Aug 8—it 352 Fenn. av., between 9th and 10th streets.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW YORK.

Not assets February 1, 1858, \$4,65,908 95. Secured in Statement and Control of the Control of the

A STEAUAL CARD.—I beg to inform the public that I shall still contiane the plane, music, and musical in stroment business the same as usual at Coumb's Melodeon Hall, directly opposite my old store. In a few weeks I hope to open at million of the store of the store, which increased facilities and fresh energies, I hope to merit a continuation of their favors Pianos for sale, ront, exchange, &c., as usual.

No. 306 Penn. avenue, between 9th and 10th streets. A SPECIAL CARD.—I beg to inform the publi

H. GILLET, Counsellor at Law, has removed the bis office to his rendessee in Franklin Row, corner of K and Thirteenth atreets. He will continue to devote his attention principally to cases in the United States Supreme Court.

THE POLITICAL STATE OF EUROPE.

[Special Correspondences of the Union.]

VIENNA, Oct. 1, 1858.

The hopes and expectations which were entertained here that the conferences of the Zoll-verein held in the best of the Verein having all been declined by the verein held in the best verein having all been declined by the verein having all been declined by the verein, or coupled with conditions which it is not in the power of Austria to grant at this moment in the power of Austria to grant at this moment in the power of Austria to grant at this moment in the power of Austria to grant at this moment in the power of Austria to grant at this moment with the sholition of the transit duties and a reduction of the daily on wines. Both have been declined, and it is not yet absolutely certain whether even a reduction in the transit duties or the river dues will be effected this season. These dues, however, very serviously interfers to take care of in Frussia, and to guard these something more in required than a mere scolding in the message. The great difficulty of making two women agree on a subject concurring the interior, and on its passage from one State to the interior, and on its passage from one State to the interior, and on its passage from one State to the interior, and on its passage from one State to the interior, and on its passage from one State to the interior, and on its passage from one State to the interior, and on its passage from one State to the interior, and on its passage from one State to the interior, and on its passage from one State to the interior, and on its passage from one State to the interior, and on its passage from one State to the interior, and on its passage from one State to the interior, and on its passage from one State to the interior, and on its passage from one State to the interior, and on its passage from one State to the interior, and on its passage from one State to the interior of the state of the state of the interion of cotton by the way of Trieste, receives, through Saxony, (by abolition of the transit duties and a reduction of the duty on wines. Both have been declined, and it is not yet absolutely certain whether even a reduction in the transit duties or the river dues will be effected this season. These dues, however, very seriously interfere not only with the domestic commerce of Germany, but also with her foreign commerce, which is thus indirectly taxed through the States of the Verein. Thus cotton, which is duty free, is taxed in the interior by river and transit dues amounting in some instances to more than a dollar per hundred weight. In the same manner is tobacco additionally taxed in the interior, and on its passage from one State to the other and into Austria, and every article of a bulky nature which proceeds from America or the colonies. To give but one instance: Austria, in addition to its importation of cotton by the way of Trieste, receives, through Saxony, (by way of the Elbe.) some 150,000 cwt. of coffee, 72,000 cwt. of sugar, 122,000 cwt. of tobacco leaves, 200,000 cwt. of cotton, 93,000 cwt. of cotton twist, and some 350,000 cwt. of cotton, cotton twist, and some 350,000 cwt. of cotton twist, and some 350,000 cwt. of commerce the "Niobe of German rivers"—amount to very considerable sums of money, and to that extent, impede trade, by diminishing imports and manufactures. The value of these articles may be estimated between \$3,500,000 and \$4,000,000, and the United States furnish by far the greatest part of that sum. To such an extent do these river and transit dues interfere with commerce that est part of that sum. To such an extent do these river and transit dues interfere with commerce that merchants and manufacturers have employed new routes to avoid them, and that a bale of twist is caried from Leer (between which place and Hull in England there now exists a regular steam commu England there how exists a regular steam comminication) to the Wupperthel, one of the largest manufacturing localities of Germany, at a little more than one rix dollar cheaper by railroad than by steamboat on the Rhine by the way of Rotterdam and Dusseldorf, to the same locality. Austria yet receives in round numhers \$1,300,000 worth of cotton and cotton twist by the way of Prussia, and some theo igh Switzerland by way of Vorarlberg. Switzerland, understanding her interests better than the States of the German Zoll-verein nd having less regard for mere fiscal revenue tha for the progress of industry and commerce, which increase the "taxability" (I know there is no such word in Johnson, but you will understand me) of the word in Johnson, but you will understand me) of the citizen or subject, has diminished her transit dues to 5 centimes (half a cent) per cwt, while France and Holland have almost entirely abolished those dues in their own enlightened self-interest. What are these river and transit dues? asks a ministerial Austrian pen. Remnants of the good old times when the German chivalry descended from their mountain fastnesses to plunder the poor trader on the high-ways. They commuted afterwards the robbery into ways. They commuted afterwards the robbery into a toil, as the piratical States of Algiers. Tunis, and Tripolis commuted their depredations on the high seas into an annual tribute, which, however, had to yield to the advancement of civilization and com-

merce. This is truly handsome coming from an Austrian pen, and shows that the experience of past years is far, very far, from having been lost on her, and that it is she who now advocates progress in the German fatherland. Practically, it is immaterial who advocates progress so it is actually made. As long as the States constituting the German tariff league, or Zoll-verein, have no other object in view than the raising of the largest revenue and the protection of the domestic manufacturer, it will neither act as a cement of international interests, nor will in act as a promoter of the national economy of the

Germans.

Of all the various species of taxation the river Of all the various species of taxation the river dues are the most vexations and detrimental to commerce. The navigation of the Danube is free; so is that of the German river Weser; but the Elbe is taxed from its mouth to the head of navigation. Poor Niobe of rivers! Not only must you shed tears at Stade, where no tears ought to be shed, but you must continue to weep till you get into Bohemia, the heart of the manufacturing districts of Austria! Query: Is it not our duty to help to dry up these tears, when, by so doing, we can free our own commerce from onerous and irregular exactions? It is now very evident that Pru. sia opposed the abolition of the transit duties, apparently from mere fiscal reasons; while Austria, Saxony, and Hanover itself, advocated it. As to the Hanse Towns, there is no difficulty in coming to an understanding with them. culty in coming to an understanding with them Their inhabitants are thorough merchants and navi-gators, and they understand a mere allusion to comnercial interests as well as an elaborate article on mercial interests as well as an elaborate article on
the subject. They will always advocate the abolition
of the transit and river dues; but Mecklenburg and
Denmark seem to be pleased neither with the prospect of the abolition of one nor the other. Is it for
that purpose that we have concluded a commercial
treaty with the small State of Mecklenburg? Have
we not liberally and handsomely paid Denmark for
the abolition of the Sound dues?

Great States like the United States can always at

Great States like the United States can always afford to be generous to smaller States, and, as a gen-eral rule, ought to be so. The United States are able to pay for concessions made to them by smaller pow ers, and are ready to do so; but the demand must be made in a respectful manner, and not insisted on as a right without a show of reason, beyond the mere submission on the part of other States. The United States cannot be governed by such precedents without loss of self-respect, and cannot be true to her great mission by following such precedents.

The reasons which Austria has put forward, through the press and by the memorials of her statesmen, for the abolition of river and transit dues, are so striking, so intelligible to the humblest capacity, that they must sooner or later prevail in the Zoll-verein. Till they do prevail, the tariff league between Austria and the Verein is impossible, and it is now generally admitted that that impossibility will continue until a change of administration in Prussia. The cabinet a change of administration in Prussia. The cabinet of Vienna sees in the opposition to her propositions on the part of Prussian statesmen political reasons far beyond the mere interests of commerce and navigation, and boldly asserts that this is not the way that Germany can be strengthened so as to resist the possible aggression of a western or northeastern power. On the other hand, there are many things which Austrian ust take into consideration before she can expect a cordial support from public opinion of Germany. The Concordat has certainly done her no good in the estimation of the Protestants, and she must now reculate timation of the Protestants, and she must now regulate the condition of her Protestant subjects in a manner satisfactory to her German Protestant neighbors, to regain the confidence lost in that respect. She must further introduce a greater accountability in her officers of customs, and greater regularity and uniformity in all their transactions. Her finances, it is well known, are in a shattered condition, and she must re-establish the credit of her National Bank by every possible sacrifice compatible with her safety. She ought also, if possible, diminish the crown monopolies, or at least modify them so as to afford a greater field to her merchants, and she must elevate the social position of her higher industrials. She has undoubtedly made progress in these things under the auspices of her enlightened ministers of finance and State, but much remains yet to be done, and she must have the courage to go on, no matter how many obstacles she may meet in the way of her commercial progress. Even the great idea of a steam communication between Triesto and New York or must re-establish the credit of her National Bank by nance and State, but much remains yet to be done, and she must have the courage to go on, no matter how many obstacles she may meet in the way of her commercial progress. Even the great idea of a steam communication between Triests and New York or some convenient southers port of the United States, conceived by the talented and experienced Baron Bruck, she must try to realize. If she is threatened

the return of the Prince of Prussia to Defini, or rather that it has been settled already and will only be made known at that time. On an event so near it is not worth while to speculate. The Prince of Prussia is a man of firmness of character, and it is not likely that he will accept conditions incompatible with his position and his rights as the next agnated

Cochin China and Madagascar, and the improvements about to be introduced into the government of Algeabout to be introduced into the government of Aige-ria, whils they are, in some measure, calculated to excite the jealousy of England, afford great relief to the governments of Germany. Here, in Vienna es-pecially, the people are glad that the extraordinary energy and genius of Napoleon III have taken a colonial direction, and that even the fleet in the Adriatic is likely to return to Toulon. France, they Adriatic is likely to return to Toulon. France, they say, (I mean the people of Austria, and the very best part of them,) ought to take possession of the colonies she lest during the wars of the revolution, which, by construction, means also the fertile Island of San Domingo, which still owes France an unpaid sum of money. Let the French retake San Domingo, conquer Madagascar, and what not; each new acquisition of that sort is an additional guarantee of the tion of that sort is an additional guarantee of the peace of Europe. Ten battles in San Domingo or Madagascar are better than one battle on the Rhine or the Dasube. No doubt of it; besides, the people of Vienna are abolishing the fortifications of their of Vienna are abolishing the fortifications of town, and will not stand another siege. F.

PARIS FASHIONS.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.]

Pants, October 7th.—The beautiful autumnal weather thich we are enjoying precludes the early appearance of cinter fashions. This is the season for light taffetas, winter hadrons. This is the season or high teness, small cashmere shawls, casaques and silk burnous. To show to your lady-readers that the richness and costliness of tollette are not decreasing, I will describe a few outer garments, which have been fashioned in the nteller of Madame Fills, No. 4 Place Ventons, by the order of several of her distinguished customers. The first is a of several of her distinguished customers. The first is a burnous to which the name of Scandinavian is given. It burnous to which the name of Scandinavian is given. It is of white velvet, with a hood, and is ornamented with blue velvet facings and gold embroideries. Another is a burnous of pink plush, with pendent tufts of white silk, plaited in front, with very long sleeves and pendant buttons. A third is of white silk ornamented with ruches and fringes to match, and with lozenges of scarlet and green velvet. White silk mantles with square ends in front, a double row of fringe, and decorated with a small board of the property of the state of the state of the state of the square of the state of front, a double row of fringe, and decorated with a small hood, and a trimming of an embroidery of braid, pearls and coral, are in vogue for full dress. Of course, mantles of this rich description are only worn for visiting, and carriage exercise. Those seen in the streets are either burnous of black silk, or casaques of the same material as the robe whether it be of silk or woollen. The splendid laces of Violard, No. 4 Rue de Choized, are the favorite trimpings for all description of telletts. of Violard, No. 4 Rue de Choiseal, are the favorite trimmings for all description, of tollette. The lace varies according to the occasion and style of dress. The offering of the magnificent dress and veil made by the city of Caen to the Empress, and fabricated in the atelier of Violard, is valued at 10,000 dollars; the lace which decorated the basket, in which lay the gift, is a new style of web, bearing the name of point de Culvalos, and it costs 26 dollars the yard, the width being about 3 inches. The windows of the short in the Rue de la Paix attract the atwindows of the shops in the Rue de la Paix attract the attention and the admiration of all strangers. The display of articles of luxury is varied and brilliant. The lingerie establishments, with the pretty and fanciful morning caps, gaily trimmed collars and under sleeves, &c., are a great temptation to the fair sex. The most remarkable of these shows is that of Chapron, 11 Rue de la Paix, for the speciality of pocket handkerchiefs; the variety is very great, and the embroidery beautiful. The handkerchief with rounded corners is the novelty most in favor.

The jewelry to be worn during the coming winter is

with rounded corners is the novelty most in favor.

The jewelry to be worn during the coming winter is gorgeous beyond description. Diamonds and crowns of rubics, emeralds, pearls, &c., wreaths representing in the precious stones flowers of brilliant hues; gems glittering in the midst of artificial flowers, are the parures exhibited in the brilliant shop of Baudin, 7 Rue de la Paix. An exquisite wreath for the bride of the Duke of Malakoff has been mounted by Baudin. It is one of orange blessoms formed of oriental pearls, with a diamond rose which clasps on the top of the head the two branches of orange blossoms.

The sulendid dinner service ordered by the Duke of

class on the top of the head the two branches of orange blossoms.

The splendid dinner service ordered by the Duke of Malakoff, at the Escalier de Crystal, 162 Galerie Valois, Palais Royal, is now being exhibited to the public. The paintings represent scenes of Spanish history, in honor of the Spanish bride, and are beautiful specimens of the art of painting on China.

The articles now produced by that wonderful plant the Soryho—Imphy, indigenous to Asia and now acclimated in France—are too numerous to be detailed. There is one which I may particularly recommend to your readers, the Vinaigre de toilette, extrait du Sorgho, only to be found at the perfumers, A. Rouquie, Passage du Haure, 61. The entirely vegetable properties of this extract renders it a safer wash for the skin than any of the other lotions. There are also the Pale onclusure des Sorgho, to soften the skin; the creme de Savon du Sorgho, especially intended for gentlemen's beard, and various other preparations for the toilette, all produced from this valuable plant.

THE PEABODY INSTITUTE.

[From the Baltimore Patriot.]

[From the Baltimore Patriot.]

We are informed upon the best authority, and we take great pleasure in making it public, that George Peabody, esq., has most generously added \$200,000 to the Peabody-Institute fund for the erection of the noble edifice now going up in this city. This, with the previous endowment on the part of Mr. P., makes more than HALF A MILLION OF DOLLAIS.

We also learn, from the same authority, that this distinguished and liberal-minded gentleman has not only passed through unscathed the tremendous financial crisis that so deeply affected the Old and New World, but that he is at this time in possession of a larger fortune than at any previous period of his life, and that this additional sum of \$200,000 will not at all interfere with his ability and willingness to go on to "do good" while he lives, and thus, to a great extent, be his own executor.

TWO CENTS.

THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Extract from an Address delivered by

HON. THOS. L. CLINGMAN, Before the State Agricultural Society at Raleigh, October 21st, 1858.

are abundant objects of interest. North Carolina has the distinction of being the first of all the governments of the world that ordered a geological survey of its territo-

ry, and she has, in my opinion, a greater variety of min-eral substances than any single State of the Union. No only does she present the diamond, platinum, gold, sil-ver, and many other substances interesting to the man of

science for their rarity, or attractive to the lovers of or-nament for their beauty, but she possesses in great abundance those minerals which add most to the wealth

and permanent prosperity of a State. Though her coal measures are not perhaps as extensive as those of some of the other States, yet they are sufficiently so to be in-exhaustible, while the coals are of the very best qualities

With respect to the ores of iron, I think she may fairly

claim to be the first of all the States, because she not only has all such ores as they possess in the greatest abun-dance, but she is the only one known to contain the rare and valuable black-band ore, and that in quantities vast-

and valuable black-band ore, and that in quantities vastly surpassing the deposits in Scotland itself. When,
therefore, we look to the coal measures on Deep river,
and find all these ores in the greatest abundance, overlying or between the coal seams themselves, and consider
all the advantages of this locality, we can hardly doubt
the correctness of the opinion expressed by the most experienced miners and manufacturers of iron, that when
proper outlets are opened, by the completion of the works
of improvement now in progress, iron can be there made
and transported to Wales, and sold at as cheap a rate as
that for which the Welsh manufacturers now afford the
article.

proximate the vintages of france and Germany?

Mr. Webster once remarked to me in conversation, that he did not believe that we should ever be able to obtain good wine from the Atlantic slope of the American continent. The reason given by him was this: the prevailing winds of the temperate regions being from the west, and as in the United States they came from the land, a much higher degree of best was felt in the sum-

mer than in Europe, where they blew from the Atlantic

What people ever exhibited more spirit, energy, and en-terprise than the Greeks in their Persian wars and Asiatic invasions? Where has the world seen such an example-of long-austained strength and energy as was manifested by the Romans when they held for so many centuries the best pertions of the known world from Exhibitions. of long-sustained strength and energy as was manifested by the Romans when they held for so many centuries the best portions of the known world from Scotland down to the great African desert. After the decay and fall of their empire, there began, under the tropic of Cancer, a movement headed by Mahomet which swept over the earth with the rapidty of a fame of fire, subjecting the principal parts of it to its control. A high state of civilization was kept up for centuries at Bagdad and Cordova, the capitals of the principal branches of the Sarcenic dominions. After their decline, and the overthrow of the Greek empire of Constantinople, the period of Spanish ascendency began. It thus appears that it is only during the last two or three centuries that the so-called northern nations have had control of the world. The extraordinary popular error which so generally prevails on this subject is due, doubtless, mainly to the fact that to the minds of the majority of men the present is everything, and the past, however long it may have been, goes for nothing. It in part, too, may be accounted for by the well-known circumstance that the old Roman empire in the period of its decay was overrun by bands of barbarians from the north. But at that time the strength of the Romans was gone, having been destroyed by their vices and the despotisms, to which they had been subjected. In fact, they had long ceased to be a military people or to bear arms, and had been accustomed to hire these barbarians to defend them. That Our State, from the seashore to its western limit, is probably as well watered as any equal extent of territory on the face of the globe, and in all the middle and upper portions the supply of water power is inexhaustible. In fact there are single rivers, such as the Catawba and French Broad, or "Racing river" of the Cherokees, which are sufficient to move the machinery of a State. Throughout our entire territory there are no barren wastes, and rarely a square mile to be found, which cannot maintain its proportionate share of population. In all its parts, too, the variety, magnitude, and beauty of its forcat trees fully sustain the encomiums of those early explorers. While the seaboard counties have those poculiar to that region, like the cypress, juniper, live oak, and the gigantic pines of the swamps, fit to become the "masts of great admirals," and the mountains such varieties as are suited to a hardier climate, the State, as a whole, seems to contain representatives of almost all the trees of the North American forest in their fullest and grandest development, and to afford in the greatest profusion all manner of timber and beautiful woods for the uses of the artificer.

When we look beneath the surface of the searth, there they had been subjected. In fact, they had long ceased to be a military people or to bear arms, and had been accustomed to hire these barbarians to defend them. That they should have fallen a prey to them is no more wonderful than that a decrepid giant, after a century of vice and dissipation, should have been overpowered by a strippling. There can be no doubt but that any one of the half a dozen such armies as the Roman republic was able to keep in the field at the same time would have been able to beat any horde of barbarians that ever crossed the frozen Danube.

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been able to beat any horde of barbarians that ever crossed the frozen Danube.

I would not dispurage or undervalue the intellect, talent, energy, and courage exhibited by the northern nations in our day. But Homer still stands the monarch of Poetry. All attempts to equalize others with him but serve to show their lamentable inferiority. Demosthenes and Cicero are still the models to which the student in oratory is pointed. Who has exhibited more capacity for metaphysical science than Aristottic, or greater genius for mechanical philosophy than Archimedes? Whose works of art surpass those of Phidias and Michael Angelo? Who as moralists have been surperior to Socrates and St. Paul? What navigators were more enterprising and daring than Christopher Columbus and Vasco de Gama? Who as warriors, statesmen, and possessors of universal genius and talent, rank above Julius Cæsar and Napoleon Bonaparte? The catalogue might be indefinitely extended by references both to Europe and the United States, but until these names are overchadowed, it cannot be truthfully said that a northern clime is necessary to develop the highest degree of human courage, essary to develop the highest degree of hun alent, energy, and intellect.

MAIL TO ALBUQUERQUE.

[From the St. Louis Republican, Oct. 23d.]

article.

Extensive beds of valuable marks are ascertained to exist over almost the entire eastern portion of the State, and afford the means of making fertile most parts of that section. Recent examinations have brought to light to so great an extent lime, copper ores, and other valuable minerals, as to satisfy every one that North Carolina is eminerally fortunate in her calculated formations. [From the St. Louis Republican, Oct. 23d.]

Letters from Neosho, Newton county, of the 16th, advise us of the departure of Mr. R. F. Green and his line of mail coaches on the previous day for Albuquerque, in good condition. An event of this kind created quite a sensation at Neosho, and there was an illumination, a supper, speeches from the citizens, and a good time generally. Mr. Green expected to arrive at Albuquerque on the 10th of next month. Mr. John Britton, of Neosho, accompanied the mail party as a guide. As already stated, there was some show of a display on the departure of the mail, but it is in contemplation to have a general "blow out" on the arrival of the coaches from Albuquerque. It is Mr. Green's intention to follow as near as possible the 35th parallel of latitude, after intercepting Lieut. Beale, who is now in the field surveying the route for this line. This information will be exceedingly gratifying to those who have all along contended that the best, most direct, and practicable route for the railroad connecting the Mississippi and the Pacific is on the line of the 35th parallel. A wagon road and the mail coach must precede this location, but we have no doubt that Lieut. Beale's route, via Albuquerque, will prove the shortest and most practicable, and free from the impediments of snow and cold weather. The Butterfield Company have done wonders in transporting the mail from San Francisco to St. Louis in twenty-four days, and we give them all credit for it. They have done it in defiance of obstacles of a serious character, and they tell us that they can reduce the time to twenty days. We so great an extent lime, copper ores, and other valuable minerals, as to satisfy every one that North Carolina is eminently fortunate in her geological formations.

The agricultural productions of the State-are not less varied than its surfaces and soils. I know of no article grown in New England, or New York, that cannot be obtained with less labor and at lower rates in the mountain region of North Carolina. Whatever the middle and western States of the Union yield can be produced in abundance, not only in the central parts, but in fact all over our State. While tobacco may be profitably grown in almost every portion of it, some of the northern counties produce varieties equal, and probably superior, to what old Virginia herself, or any other part of the world grows. Cotton of fine qualities is produced in the lower counties in as great quantity to the acre, and with as high profits, as in the southwestern States. The progress this culture has of late made with us, when we consider the large area suitable to it, renders it probable that at no distant day North Carolina will take rank among the first cotton States of the Union. The rice of the Cape Fear is esteemed equal to the best in the world, and its culture may be largely extended in that region. The lowland counties of the east and northeast, as producers of breadstuffs, are destined to be to the adjacent regions what Egypt was in the time of the Pharaohs.

The grape is indigenous in every part of the State, from Currituck to Cherokee, and among the hundreds of native varieties that are from time to time brought to light, after the neglect and waste of centuries, there are doubtless many which will equal, possibly surpass, the delicious Suppernong of the Albemarle region, and the famous Catawba of Buncombe. With such indications, and our favorable soils and climate, why may we not in time approximate the vintages of France and Germany?

Mr. Webster once remarked to me in conversation, that he did not believe that we should ever be able to obgive them all credit for it. They have done it in defiance of obstacles of a serious character, and they tell
us that they can reduce the time to twenty days. We
believe it; but if they can do this on the Preston road,
what might we not expect from them if their route was
changed in the direction of Albuquerque, the distance
thereby shortened three or four hundred miles, all the
sandy deserts of their present road avoided, and wood,
water, and fair roads, and plenty of land for settlements
all along the route? The different mail routes which
have now been put into operation, by a liberal administration, are only so many means to find out the best,
speediest, and most regular route for travel between the
Pacific and the Mississippi. They are pioneer routes, and
it will not be many months before the public can decide
between them.

ONE OF THE BANK FAIL

mer than in Europe, where they blew from the Atlantic ocean. Hence he thought the extreme heat of the summer here would bring about too soon an acctous fermentation, unfavorable to the production of good wines. If this view should present an insurmountable difficulty, with respect to wines made from foreign grapes, that ripon in the heat of our summers, it nevertheless would not exist in the case of the natives, which do not usually come to maturity until the greatest heats of the summer are past, namely, in the months of September and October. In fact, in a district of a few miles in extent on the Tryon mountain, where neither dew nor frost are ever known, and which is remarkable for the variety and excellence of its natives grapes, they are often found in The failure of the Western Bank of Glasgow has spread unparalleled ruin throughout that city. Thirteen hun-dred families held investments in the concern, which in many cases constituted the sole dependence of aged pro-fessional men, widows, and orphan daughters. The total paid-up capital was equal to \$7,500,000. When the stoppage occurred, it was soon seen that the whole of that property was swept away, and that those who had nothing else would be reduced to destitution. It was nothing else would be reduced to destitution. It was hoped, however, that this would be the worst. In a little further time it transpired that there would be a deficiency of \$1,500,000, in addition to the loss of the whole capital. A call of \$125 per share was accordingly enforced on all who had anything left. This was finelly paid in June last. A kull then intervened, and it was supposed that if there should happen to be any further complete attailshing to was supposed that if there should happen to be any further ever known, and which is remarkable for the variety and excellence of its natives grapes, they are often found in fine condition in the open air, as late as December.

In the wine districts of France, there are embraced in all about eight thousand square miles, a considerable portion of which consists of rocky steeps, and terraces, unfitted for the production of the cereals, and yet the yield in wine is of the value of more than fifty millions of dollars annually, while the product of brandy is from tenter twelve millions. paid in June last. A lull then intervened, and it was supposed that if there should happen to be any further call, it would be light. Complete astonishment was therefore felt on the 7th instant, when it was announced that the deficiency, instead of being \$1,500,000, had proved to be \$7,000,000, and that upon each share a fresh payment of \$500 would be required within twenty-four days.

dolars annually, while the product of brandy is from tento twelve millions.

It thus appears that the whole yield from these eight
thousand miles of territory is equal to about one-half of
the average value of the cotton crop of the United States
for the last five years. There is doubtless in North Carolina a much greater amount of land than this, suitable
to the growing of grapes, and may we not hope, one of
these days, to become a great wine-producing community? payment of \$500 would be required within twenty-four days.

A large proportion of the stockholders having been already ruined, the number of those able to respond is limited, and it is calculated that out of the thirteen hundred not more than one hundred and fifty will ultimately have any property left. Many of the sufferers have died, some have become insano, children have been thrown on the charity of friends and strangers, and there is scarcely a family in the district which is not to some extent afflicted. One eminent retired merchant, who had invested the whole of a large fortune in the concern, has died of a broken heart. Yet the directors, or a majority of them, says the London correspondent of the New York Commercial, have adopted a bold and unscrupulous tone to the last. They relied upon their parliamentary influence, especially among the tories, and the government have screened them throughout. Among their chief apologists they have numbered Sir Archibald Alison, the author of the History of Europe. these days, to become a great wine-producing community?

With the single exception of the sugar from the cane,
I know of no agricultural product of the Union which is
not suited to our State. I do not merely mean to say
that they may be produced, but that they all find in our
limits their appropriate soil and climate, and can be successfully cultivated to an extent greatly surpassing the
wants of our own people. All the domestic animals existing in the United States thrive within our borders.
Though the sheep may be advantageously reared in almost every part of the State, he finds his best climate
and most attractive food in the mountainous region,
while the blood-horse can be most successfully raised in
the sandy districts of the lower country.

The climate of North Carolina as a whole is eminently
favorable. I know that different opinions prevail in

The climate of North Carolina as a whole is eminently favorable. I know that different opinions prevail in many quarters, and so much is said in these days of northern energy and southern indolence that you will doubtless pardon a few remarks tending to dispel a singular popular delusion. I maintain, then, that during ninetents of the existence of man on the globe, as historically known, the destinies of the world have been controlled by nations occupying territories having as warm climates as our own. According to the settled opinion of the learned, when man was first created, he was placed by Providence in such a climate, and it would be singular, indeed, if, when he was commanded to multiply and replenish the earth, he should have been placed by his Creator in an unfavorable location. Egypt, where man seems first to have attained a high state of civilization, and India had tropical climates. The four great empires of an itquity were, in their centres, subjected to ranges of temperature as high as ours. Babylon and Persan empires were nearer the equator than the most southern point of North Carolina, while Ninevah was below its northern limit, and the hearts of the Assyrian and Persan empires were subjected to a warmer climate than ours. And Greece and Rome too, were lands of the olive, the vine, and the fig tree, and possessed temperatures as high as our own. Exportation of Grain in Bacs.—For some time past